A NEW SPECIES OF COLLOPS FROM WASHINGTON STATE (COLEOPTERA: MELYRIDAE)

By LOREN RUSSELL[1]

Collops dimorphicus Russell, NEW SPECIES

MALE: Elongate-oblong, depressed for the genus, widest at apical third of elytra. Head, pronotum and femora black; tibiae and tarsi rufous to black; labrum, apical half of clypeus, maxillae and mandibles testaceous to rufous; tips of mandibles darker, palpi black; antennae piceous with true second segment and posterior surfaces of first and third segments testaceous. Elytra shining violaceous to greenish black, with testaceous maculation at lateral and apical margins as figured, this maculation in one specimen extending narrowly along suture to mid-elytral level. Lower surface of body piceous, paler in membranous areas, shining. Entire body surface alutaceous, most densely so on pronotum.

Head with front flattened, densely and confluently punctured. Antennae 11-segmented, long, exceeding pronotum by four to five segments with head partly deflexed, strongly serrate; first segment expanded apically; second segment much reduced, obscured by first segment in direct dorsal view; third segment flattened, irregularly triangular in outline, anterior margin arcuately expanded, not excavated or deformed as in most *Collops* males.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.6 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, transversely convex, all angles broadly rounded. Faint callosities evident near hind angles in some specimens. Pubescence of head and pronotum similar, of sparse, dark, erect setae intermixed with abundant, fine, light, forwardly decumbent hairs.

Elytral apices divergent, subrectangular, surface somewhat scabrous, with sparse erect setae intermixed with more abundant fine semierect hairs. Hind wings of normal length. One or two abdominal tergites exposed by elytra, terminal segment triangular, its apex truncate and sometimes minutely emarginate. Protarsi four-segmented, other tarsi five-segmented; claws with membranous appendages.

FEMALE: Similar to male except in following characters. Body larger, abdomen considerably expanded laterally; elytra narrower, narrowed slightly apically from basal fourth, apices separately arcuately rounded, abbreviated to expose three or four apical tergites and lateral portions of additional segments; lateral abdominal vesicles very prominent. Wings vary from almost as long as elytra to nearly absent. Antennae slightly serrate, shorter, second segment obvious in dorsal view; third segment slightly enlarged, similar in shape to fourth segment. First three antennal segments testaceous except anterior apical quadrant of first segment and apical half of third segment. Eyes relatively much smaller and less convex, front somewhat more transverse. All tarsi five-segmented.

LENGTH: male, 3.0-3.3 mm.; female, 3.6-4.5 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and three male and twelve female paratypes, all "Grand Coulee, Wash. / Dry Falls / V-8-1965 / on *Eriogonum* L. Russell." The type series was picked from the flowers of these very low plants, all within a thirty yard radius. None were present in sweepings taken in the same area. The holotype and allotype are in the author's collection; paratypes are there and in the University of Washington collection.

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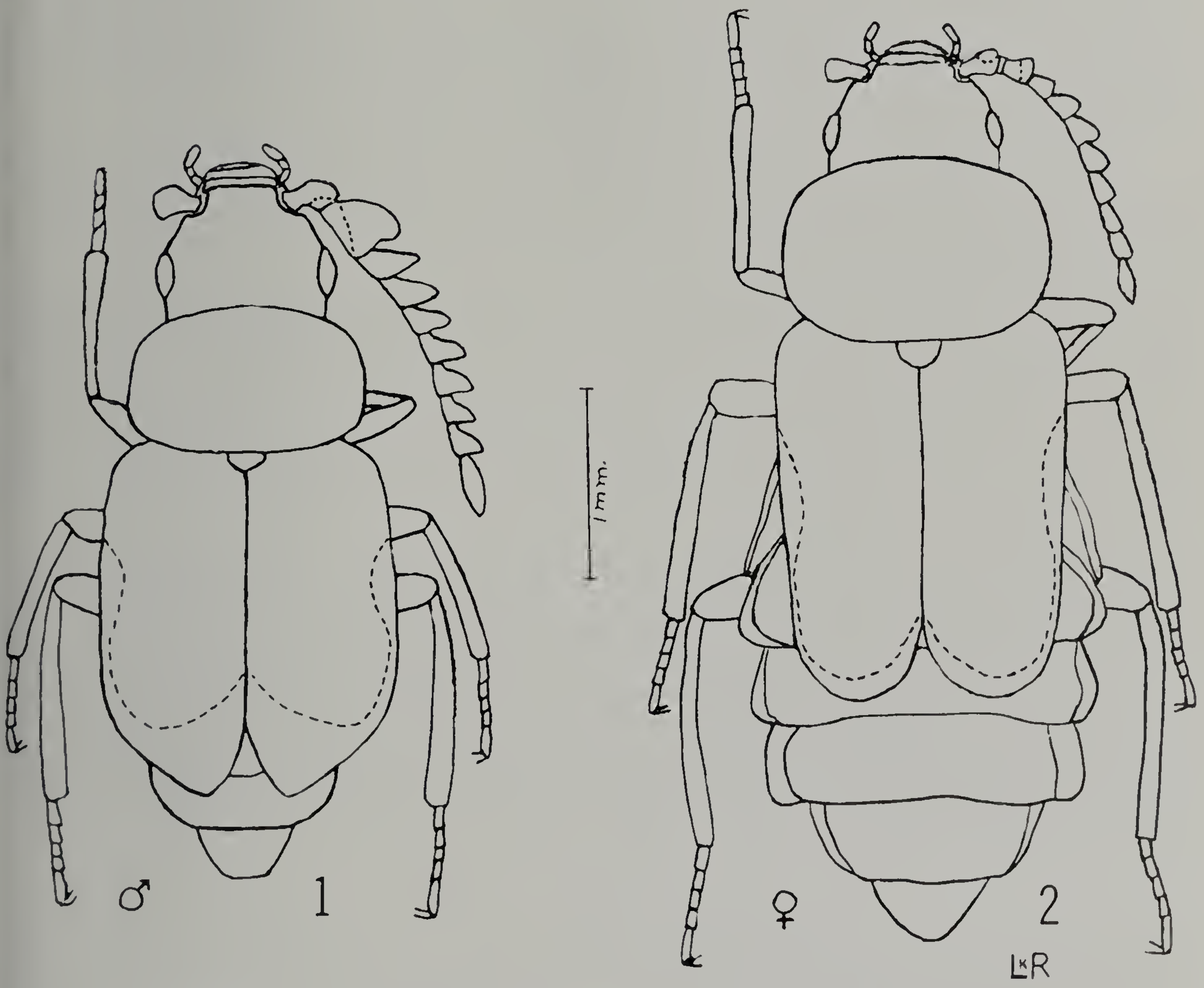
Among North American *Collops* only the central Californian *C. simplex* Marshall resembles the present species in the undistorted triangular third antennal segment of the male and in the marked sexual dimorphism in head shape and eye size. The *simplex* male type lacks elytral maculation, and its presumptive female possesses normal elytra. The abbreviated, apically narrowed elytra of female *dimorphicus* seem unique in *Collops*. Among North American species *C. cribrosus* LeC. and *C. crusoe* Fall are flightless in both sexes, but these possess full length elytra with narrow humeri, as well as the usual modifications of the male antennae. If *simplex* and *dimorphicus* are accepted as species of *Collops,* that genus should be defined by the *reduced* second antennal segment, rather than by the usual statement, "antennae apparently 10-segmented, third segment distorted in male."

The following key separates *dimorphicus* and *simplex* from the species included in Fall's key to North American *Collops* (1912:251).

1. True third antennal segment of male very large, excavated dorsally and appendiculate; pronotum usually smooth and shining; elytra of normal length --- Groups A, B, C of Fall
Third antennal segment of male triangular, enlarged but not excavated or appeniculate; pronotum alutaceous -- 2

2. Female elytra short, widest near humeri; elytra maculate and pronotum immaculate in both sexes -- DIMORPHICUS n. sp.
Elytra normally long, exposing only pygidium; elytra and pronotum maculate in female allotype, male type immaculate -------------------------- SIMPLEX Marshall



Figures 1, 2. *Collops dimorphicus* n. sp. 1—male. 2—female.

LITERATURE CITED

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LITERATURE NOTICE

NORTH DAKOTA WATER BEETLES. By R. D. Gordon and R. L. Post. North Dakota Insects, Publ. No. 5, 53 pp., illus. 1965.—This is a manual with keys, descriptions, and distributions for 135 species in 10 families.

NOTAS SOBRE ANOBIDOS (COLEOPTERA). By F. Espanol. Eos 41 (1): 45-58, 22 figs. 1965.—Concerning *Ptilinus,* its characteristics, relationships, placement, relatives, and reassignment of some of its species into old and new genera.

STAPHYLININI UND QUEDIINI VON CANADA UND ALASKA (COL. STAPHYLINIDAE). By A. Smetana. Acta Universitatis lundensis, Sectio II, Medica, Mathematica, Scientiae rerum naturalium, No. 13, 18 pp., 9 figs. 1965.—A report on specimens collected by Lindroth, mostly locality records and general notes on distributions, with a new subspecies. (This recently new magazine is a continuation of Lunds Universitets Arsskrift, N. F. Avd. 2.)

A TAXONOMIC STUDY OF LOUISIANA CARABIDAE (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA). By R. T. Allen. Proc. Louisiana Acad. Sci. 28:56-85, 29 figs. 1965.—Contains keys to all species and parish records of capture. Some parts and whole beetles are illustrated.

A KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN STATIRA (COLEOPTERA: LAGRIIDAE). By C. T. Parsons. Psyche 72(3):241-254, 12 figs. 1965.—Sixteen species are included with the key and locality records. A new species, from Florida, is described.

VERGLEICHEND-MORPHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN DER AEDEAGI DER MITTELEUROPAISCHEN MELIGETHINI (COL., NITIDULIDAE). By F. Blazejewski. Polskie Pismo Ent. 35(2):267-390, 83 figs. 1965.—Parameres and penes of 62 species are described in detail. The evolution of various aedegal types in the Meligethini are discussed.

REVISION OF DIAPERINI OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO WITH NOTES ON EXTRALIMITAL SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE). By C. A. Triplehorn. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 117(3515):349-458, illus. 1965.—This revision will be welcomed by anyone having trouble identifying members of the tribe; the excellent keys, descriptions, and illustrations are the reason. Though the work stresses species of the United States, it shows many of the relationships of those species with the Latin American species. 34 species in 9 genera are included, with one species and genus being given incertis sedae status. Triplehorn has done a good job.